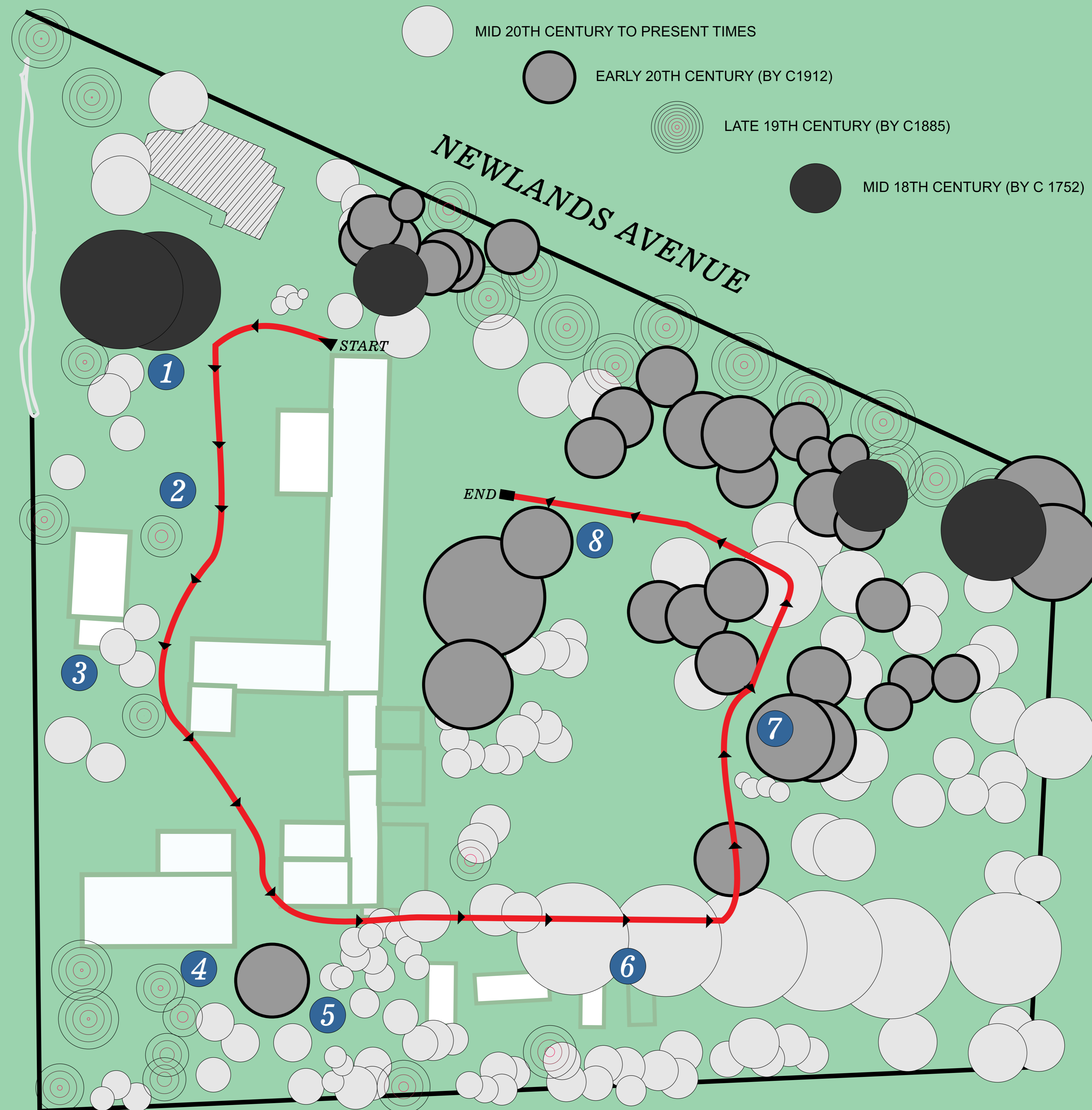


# MONTEBELLO TREE WALK



## TREE WALK

We are celebrating our trees and their BEAUTY and DIVERSITY. Some were planted in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century but most planted by Ralph Henry Arderne in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century along with the much loved ARDERNE GARDENS on Claremont Main Road. Many of the trees are identical and form part of the history of tree planting at the Cape, reflecting the Victorian idea of “gardens from around the world in your garden”. They are mostly therefore EXOTIC COMING FROM OTHER PARTS OF South Africa and around the Globe. Chosen for their RESILIENCE to our Mediterranean climate they now help, as all trees do, to mitigate CLIMATE CHANGE in our City by providing shade and reducing temperatures.

WE HOPE YOU ENJOY OUR LITTLE URBAN FOREST

## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.1

● CAMPHOR (CINNAMONUMCAMPHORA) | CHINA, TAIWAN, JAPAN. C. 1752

**Magnificent evergreen, superb shade  
and ornament tree,  
very slow growing.  
One of the first exotics  
into South Africa.  
Renowned for its scent  
and insect  
repellent qualities.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.2

● OAK, ENGLISH (QUERCUS ROBUR) EUROPE AND WEST ASIA. C. 1885

**Popular shade and ornamental tree;  
used in streets and parks;  
among the first exotic trees to  
reach South Africa.**

**The Oak tree's acorns  
are a favourite  
with pigs.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.3

● CHESTNUT, SPANISH (CASTANEA SATIVA) SOUTHERN EUROPE,  
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. C. 1752

**Fine shade tree for cultivation in parks  
and large gardens under cool, relatively  
humid conditions. Produces edible nuts.**

**The ancient Greeks cultivated**

**chestnuts in the  
Mediterranean  
region about  
3000 years ago.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.4

● CYPRESS (CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA) CALIFORNIA, USA. C. 1752

**Cultivated for shelter, shade, privacy  
(as a hedge) and ornament. Does well in  
the Cape Climate. Logs are used by  
craftspeople, manufacturers and boat  
builders as a structural**

**material and  
decorative wood  
because of its  
fine colours.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.5

● PINE (PINUS PINASTER) MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES,  
SOUTHERN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA. C.1912

**Used for forestation on a large scale in many parts of South Africa. An extract of the bark has been used worldwide as a herbal remedy and nutrition and supplemental food in some diseases.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.6

● OAK. PIN (QUERCUS PALUSTRIS) EAST AND SOUTH EAST  
USA. C.1885

**Planted for shade and ornament in  
streets, parks and gardens throughout  
more humid parts of South Africa.**

**A hard wood used for  
flooring, wine  
barrels  
and firewood.**





## TREE WALK

MAKING WITH TREES AND SHRUBS NO. 7

● RECYCLING AND REPURPOSING

**Right Mukore (Wood Sculptor)**  
**working with wood provided by tree fellers.**  
**Aaron Bakana**  
**(Working for Water Alien Vegetation Project)**  
**using alien vegetation to**  
**create fencing,**  
**garden furniture**  
**and sculptures.**



## TREE WALK

### TREE NO.8

● BOTTLEBRUSH, NEW ZEALAND (METROCIDEROS EXELSUS), NEW ZEALAND.  
ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE. C. 1912

**Often planted in groups, including as hedges,  
particularly in coastal areas. Renowned for  
its vibrant colour and its ability to survive  
- even perched on rocky precarious cliffs.**

**It has found an important place in New Zealand  
culture for its strength and beauty.**

**It is regarded as a Chiefly Tree  
(Rakau Rangatira) by Maori.**

**The blossom of the tree  
is called Kahika**

